I.O. - 7040

7640

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CIVIL REGISTRY
31

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, September 1, 1931

Marine Engineer Seeks Job After Siege In Hospital

Leonid von Berg, Russian, hasn't worked in so many months that he is beginning to wonder whether or not there is any work left in the world. Though he has a wife to support, he has drawn exactly 15-1/2 days' pay since the first of this year.

A capable marine engineer, willing to work at any line, he has worn out the soles of many pairs of shoes pounding Shanghai pavements in search of a job. Financial matters with him are becoming grave. He owes two months rent and no end of medical bills.

Three weeks ago, Leonid obtained a job at Luna Park. The salary wasn't large but it was sufficient to pay the rent and grocery bills. He worked a day and a half and was taken ill. Something was wrong with his ear and he was sent to the Russian charitable hospital on Rue Ratard where he was kept under treatment for a week.

When he left the hospital, his job was gone. He has resumed his daily search for work and without any luck.

Has anyone something for this man to do? He is diligent and industrious. If you have a place in which he can be used, he can be reached through The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

Legislry

Form No. 2
C.I.D. Form 1-28

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 7221
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRY

Foreign Section. Station.

Date 16. 8. 29

Date August 16, 1929

Subject (in full) Vladimir M. Ujeiko.

Made by D. S. Maklaevsky. Forwarded by Thos Robertson C.D.I.

The undermentioned Soviet Agent left Shanghai for Amoy on August 13, 1929 in the s.s. "Sungshan Maru."

V. M. Ujeiko- Communist. Soviet Agent. Was arrested in March 1926 on a charge of conspiracy to seize the White Russian cruiser "Ohotsk" which plot was organised by the former local Soviet Consulate and he was appointed to act as Captain of s.s. "Ohotsk" on its voyage from Shanghai to Vladivostock. Was employed in the cloak room of the so-called Army and Navy Club, 8 and 9 Yates Road.

B. Maklaevskij
D. S.

H.R. 17/8/29

also copy to B.P.A.

A/ D. C. I.

17.8.29.

Form No. 2
G. 20000-1-28

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 7040
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
Date 7. 8. 29

Foreign Section... Station...

Date August 6, 1929

Subject (in full) Vladimir M. Ujeiko.

Made by D. S. Maklaevsky. Forwarded by Thos Robertson C.D.I.

Information has been received to the effect that Vladimir M. Ujeiko, a Soviet Agent, seaman by profession, who was arrested in March 1926 on a charge of conspiracy to seize the White Russian cruiser "Ohotsk", which plot was organised by the former local Soviet Consulate. V. M. Ujeiko was appointed to act as Captain of s.s. "Ohotsk" on its voyage from Shanghai to Vladivostock. He arrived in Shanghai from Singapore in May 1929 and is now employed in the cloak room of the so-called Army and Navy Club 8 and 9 Yates Road.

D. Maklaevsky
D. S.

A.C. (Ops)
Is it possible that this place is being used as a meeting place for Russian Communists? Enquiries.
7/8 [illegible]

Sir
No proof or information has been received to that effect.
A. Robertson
D.

A.R. 6/8/29

6/8/29

A/ D. C. I.

I. O. REC
No. 4040
Date 29/6/25

Extract from Daily Report of May 28, 1926.

Judgment was rendered by the Mixed Court on May 27 in connection with the case arising out of the conspiracy to seize the Ohotsk. All the accused were acquitted of that offence, but one of them named Goluboff, who, in addition, was charged for being in possession of firearms, was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment.

No. 7040
Date 20/3/26

Kiukiang Rd 1-c, 17 March 1926.

Tel. C.4213.

Confidential.

Captain E.I.M.Barrett,

Commissioner of Police,

S.M.C.

Dear Captain Barrett,

I beg to inclose my data about the men implicated in the alleged Piracy Plot.

I have no information about Boris Jolovloff (transcription of the N.C.Daily News)-probably Joloboff - alias S.Jorny, Dent Road 15. The Russian papers give his name as Boris Goluboff but I believe that this is a pseudonym.

There is no T.R.Bielkoff in my books.

Bielkoff, Gregory Cyril, born 1891, Orenburg province, widower, arrived 5 Aug. 1925, address given 27-28 Jukong Road, subsequently 21 Dent Road, unemployed, known to Midshipman Nikiphoroff and Colonel Katanaieff, Uralo-Siberian Group, 21 Haskell Road.

Berg, von, Leonid Roman, born in April 1896, at Chistopol, Kazan province, bachelor, mechanic, arr. on the 14 March 1923, Roman Catholic, address given, 1462 Yangtzepoo Rd. He arrived here from Gensan where he served in the military units of Generals Lebedeff and Glieboff. He was there known under the name of Averianoff and aroused already then the suspicion of his superior officers. He worked here during the strike and acted after-

wards as Commission Agent in various firms. He presented himself to the Office of the Controller of Voluntary Services on the 4 June 1925.

Hliebin, Serge Ivan, born 1897, Perm province, bachelor, mechanic, arrived in April 1925, address given 27-28 Jukong Road, unemployed.

Hrulinsky-Bubo, Boris Joseph, born 13 June 1899, Mohilev, bachelor, mechanic, arrived in November 1923, 3-a Dent Road, unemployed.

Ujeiko, Vladimir Mironoff, born 1882, Bessarabia, married, Navigating Officer, Sungari Riverboats, arrived in November 1925, address given Range Road 28-bc c/o Mr. Geo. Alexis Savitsky, unemployed. Applied to the Benevolent Society with the request to be sent back to Harbin or to receive passage money to Svatow. Received a small grant three weeks ago with the undertaking to leave the next day for Dairen.

Yours sincerely

V. Gross.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C. I. D.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
No. 7040
Date 27/3/26

Shanghai, March 14 1926.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

On March 13, a party of police from Wayside Station, acting on information received, arrested a Russian named G. Stambo alias B. Goluboff alias Gorny at No. 15 Dent Road and seized a number of documents, a Soviet naval flag, six automatic pistols and 300 rounds of ammunition which were found in his room. Both Stambo and a room mate of his named G. Belkoff, who was subsequently arrested, will be charged at the Mixed Court on March 15 with being in possession of arms for an unlawful purpose. On being interrogated at Wayside Station, Stambo made a statement, of which a copy is attached, to the effect that the arms came into his possession through the agency of the Soviet Consulate and were intended for use in an attack upon the "White" cruiser "Ohotsk". This statement was partly corroborated by four other Russians who are now detained pending further investigation. Stambo was employed until about three months ago on the "White" newspaper "Russia". The most important of the documents found in his room are :

1. Soviet passport issued to Boris Nikolaevitch Goluboff at Moscow on 13-9-22;
2. Draft of letter to Vice Consul of the U.S.S.R. at Shanghai dated February 28, 1926, enclosing list of Russians who are not only desirous of becoming Soviet citizens but are willing to serve the Soviet Government;
3. Letters, one in Russian and one in English, dated respectively October 8 and 25, 1925, from C.D. Kotori, Hakodate to Goluboff explaining that the former had received a letter from Moscow for the latter;
4. Telegram from Moscow to Goluboff urging him to refrain from writing;

Copy for Mr. Swann.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C. I. D.

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INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

5. Draft of scheme for the seizure of the steamer "Ohotsk", which states : a) Khrulinski has been intructed to establish connections with the Cossacks engaged in painting the ship; b) Von Berg has established connections with the "Ohotsk" through the medium of two Tartars, one of whom is on board and the other at Shanghai; c) Roughly 20 of the Cossack members of the crew of the "Ohotsk" are on our side; d) List of names Von Berg, Bielkoff, Khlebin, Drumin, Goluboff and Lapkovski;

6. Petition dated March 13, 1926 which contains an appeal from the crew of the "Ohotsk" to Karahan to allow them to return to Russia in recognition for their having seized and taken the "Ohotsk". There are no names in the space at the end of the petition reserved for signatures;

7. Rough notes on a loose sheet of paper :
   a) List of persons on board;
   b) List of persons;
   c) Declaration.
   a) At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning;
   b) Our opponents, 2600 ? 300 machine gun;
   c) Hoist flag;
   d) Appoint Captain;
   e) Cocaine (Iv) (Khrul).

8. Soviet Consulate document dated May 22, 1925 : Document confirming Averyanoff's request to be reinstated as citizen of Soviet Russia;

9. Business card of Doctor B. V. Laskorousky, 58 Range Road (Supposed to supply Goluboff with cocaine);

10. Address of one of the gang :- G. Lapkovsky, 43 Avenue du Roi Albert, Peugeat Garage, Local.

Copy

MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C. I. D.

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INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

11. Chinese passport, issued to Bielkoff at Shanghai on December 31, 1925;
12. Chinese passport issued to Bielkoff at Harbin on May 6, 1923;
13. Letter signed by G. K. Bielkoff and G. S. Lapkovski forewarning General Gleboff of the attempt to seize the steamer "Ohotsk" and a receipt to be signed by Gleboff acknowledging delivery of letter;
14. Discharge from Chang Tso Ling's military service issued to Bielkoff;
15. Letters from V. Grosse dated November 30 and December 8, 1925 recommending Bielkoff for employment;
16. Three photographs of Bielkoff and two of his friends;
17. List of tartars on the "Ohotsk" : Zinger, Vahtroudinoff, Valieff, Sangiroff, Kolsendaeff, Harhantinoff.

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K 2000-6-25

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of ~~George Stambo alias B. Goluboff alias Gorny.~~
native of Russia taken by me C. D. I. Gwiggs
at Wayside on the 13th Mar. and interpreted by D.S. Refras

My name is George Stambo. I am a Russian of Roumanian origin. I came to Shanghai in September 1925 from Kamchatka via Hakodate. While employed as chief of a department of the army on the Polish front in 1922, I secretly signed a petition protesting against the execution of twenty four socialists who were followers of Kerensky. Some months later, I was transferred to Turkestan where I became chief of a labour corps of the army. These men, while engaged on military service, also performed manual work. Some months later in the same year, I was transferred for service in the high school of the commissariat department of the army in Moscow. A few months after my arrival there, the news that I had signed the incriminating petition became known to the authorities, and I was arrested. After having been detained in gaol for eight months, I was released for lack of proof. I stopped in Moscow, but was re-arrested in September 1923. While confined in hospital the following Spring because of illness, I escaped, and, after changing my name to Goluboff, I fled to Vladivostock. I worked for some time on a railway there, and then went to Kamchatka whence I came to Shanghai. After coming here, I obtained employment in the "White" newspaper "Russia". I was dissatisfied with Kolesnikoff, and left that position about three months ago. Being without employment, I went after Xmas to the Soviet Consulate and offered to join the Red forces in Kalgan. The Soviet officials said they had no position for me, but treated me civilly. I continued to visit the Consulate fairly frequently in search of a job. I was always received by Minsky, the Vice Consul. About three weeks ago, I told Minsky that

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

I thought it would be possible to seize the "Ohotsk", and unfolded my plans to him. After consultation with a man whom he addressed as "Captain" and a stout pock-marked fellow, Minsky approved of my plan. He gave me twenty five dollars the following day. After that I made several visits to the Consulate and frequently spoke with Minsky and the ~~other~~ two others mentioned about the progress of my plans. I engaged several men to help me with the job. These included Von Berg, 1465 Yangtszepoo Road, Hlebin, 9 Dent Road, Oujeiko and twenty members of the crew of the ship. I visited the Consulate to-day, March 13, and told Minsky and the "Captain" that my plans were mature. They then gave a further sum of $25.00, and made a final promise that I would receive a reward of $15,000.00 after I had secured possession of the ship, and promised to take it to Vladivostock. On the occasion of some of my conversations with Minsky and the other Soviet officials, Belkoff, Berg and Hlebin were present. Of the Consular staff with whom I had conversations, I only know Minsky by name. When I visited the Soviet Consulate on the forenoon of March 13, the man known to me as the "Captain" took me to the corner of N. Soochow and N. Szechuen Roads, near the Chinese Post Office, where a Russian Tartar and a Chinese were waiting in a motor car. I got into the motor car and we parting with the "Captain", the three of us went to an address unknown to me. The Tartar there went into a house, and returned with a parcel of firearms and ammunition. This was done in accordance with an arrangement made with Minsky and the "Captain" at the Consulate. We then drove to No. 15 Dent Road. I took the parcel

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

and the others went their way. I think I may be able to find the house from which the arms were brought.

For Mr Swann

EWB

JR

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K 2000-6-25

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Leonid Romanovitch Von Berg.
native of ..... taken by me .....
at ..... on the ..... and interpreted by .....

31 years of age; Russian; Born in the town of Chistopol; resident at 1465 Yangtszepoo Road; arrived at Shanghai on March 14, 1923, from Genzan.

Occupation : I served in a foundry in Robison Road.

Participation in the conspiracy :

At the end of February of this year, being without employment I met one of my acquaintances named Boris Goluboff and asked him for a job. He promised to assist me but failed to do so until March 7 when he introduced me to Mr. Sergius Khlebin resident at NO. 9 Dent Road. On the morning of the following day Goluboff enquired of me what my views were regarding the proposed seizing of the "Ohotsk" and its surrender to the local Soviet Consulate. According to Goluboff's statement he conducted the negotiations with the Soviet Consulate who promised full amnesty for my participation in the seizure of the steamer and in addition promised me part of the money allotted by the Soviet Consulate for that work, namely $15,000. I agreed to his proposal. Goluboff showed me the document addressed to the Soviet Consulate regarding the proposed seizure of the "Ohotsk". The document contained the following :-
"In consequence of the proposed Cossack ball which is to take "place on the 10th of March, a certain number of the crew of "the Ohotsk are to be on shore and those who remain on board "who do not desire to join the conspiracy, are to be drugged "(put to sleep) by means of sleeping powders. At a given signal "from the steamer a number of the conspirators are to board the "Steamer by means of a ladder that is to be lowered and so seize "the steamer after which the Soviet flag is to be hoisted."

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

This document was delivered in my presence to Comrade Minsky at the Soviet Consulate on March 9.

Goluboff took me to the Soviet Consulate when he handed over this document in order to introduce me to Comrade Minsky and acquaint me with the scheme. Minsky asked me what we would require in order to seize the steamer. I replied money, vodka, sleeping powders or money to purchase these latter and arms. Minsky promised to furnish everything and ordered me to come back on the following morning. The following morning Minsky informed us that the Consul was absent but ordered us to return at 4 p.m. At 4 o'clock we did not converse with Minsky but with another member of the Consular staff who paid us $25.00 after taking a receipt signed by Goluboff and myself for that sum. I was entrusted with the work of establishing connections with the crew of the Ohotsk and Goluboff was entrusted with carrying out the plan of seizing the "Ohotsk" After having received the money we went to Goluboff's rooms to have supper. I was told off to go to the "Ohotsk". I scarcely drank any vodka at supper. However I did not proceed to the steamer "Ohotsk" but purchased some vodka and zakuski and became intoxicated at my own home. On the following morning I took some drink and became slightly tipsy in order to convey the impression that I had been to the "Ohotsk" and had drunk together with the Tartars on board. Goluboff and the other believed me. On March 11, I went to the Soviet Consulate for a second time in company with Goluboff and Khlebin when we asked for arms. We told them at the Consulate that connections with the crew had been established and we

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

were waiting only for arms. We were told to come on March 12 to receive the arms, but they were brought to Goluboff to-day. I saw the arms. After tiffin I went to Det. Sergeant Repas and informed him of everything I knew.

(signed) Von Berg.

Copy to Swann
YR

Form 68.
K 2000-6-25

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

1

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Gregori Kirilevitch Bielkoff.
native of ..... taken by me .....
at ..... on the ..... and interpreted by .....

35 years of age; Russian; born in the Province of Orenburg; Resident at No. 15 Dent Road; Arrived at Shanghai on August 5, 1925 together with the Nechaev Military detachment.

Occupation During the strike last Summer I was employed on board the s.s. "Newchwang". Was discharged from that position in October 1925. I lived until February of the present year on the money I earned on board the steamer. I resided at that time at No. 21 Dent Road. In the middle of January I removed to Boris Goluboff's quarters at No. 15 Dent Road. All the expenditure in connection with the quarters was paid by Goluboff. I was unemployed.

Participation in the conspiracy.

On the10th of March Goluboff requested me to take part in the seizure of the military transport "Chotsk". According to Goluboff's statement one of his good friends, a certain Von Berg, had connections with certain Tartar merchants who together with the assistance of other tartars resident on board the "Chotsk" intended to seize this steamer, and transport it to the Soviet Consulate. All negotiations with the Soviet Consulate were to be conducted by Goluboff. He was to receive arms, money for expenses and all instructions from the Soviet Consulate. I was requested to carry out all Goluboff's instructions and for my work I was promised amnesty from the Soviet Government and part of the money which the Bolsheviks had allotted for the seizure of the military transport "Chotsk" namely $15,000. On the day following this offer I decided to participate in it in order to have the opportunity of forewarning General Gleboff in time and thus

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____

native of _____ taken by me _____

at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

save the lives of those enemies of the Soviet Power(like myself) residing on board the steamer "Ohotsk". Recently Berg and Goluboff informed me of the state of negotiations with the Bolsheviks. According to Berg's statement the scheme was to be carried out as follows :- On Monday, March 15, Berg was to go aboard the transport "Ohotsk" together with the Tartar Zinger and endeavour to intoxicate the crew by drugging their drink with sleeping powders. All the participants of the conspiracy were to remain on shore and await a given signal from the ship after which they were to make for the "Ohotsk" and raise the Soviet flag on that steamer.

The hour of the proposed seizure had not been fixed. Berg stated that the number of conspirators would be from 10 to 20 men. The names of Khrulinsky, Khlebin and Zinger were made known to me as participants. I was ordered by Goluboff to-day to drive to the Soviet Consulate and receive a flag there. At 10.30 I reported myself to the Soviet Consulate and gave in my names. I was made to wait and at 11.50 a.m. one of the staff of the Consulate whose name and duties are unknown to me, handed me a rolled up flag and a letter addressed to Goluboff. I delivered both to Goluboff about 12.30 p.m. I did not observe a revolver in the possession of Goluboff but I saw him with cartridges.

(Signed) Bielkoff.

Copy for [illegible]
HR

Form 63.
K 2000-6-25

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Sergius S. Khlebin, 28 years of age, native of No. 9 Dent Road. taken by me at on the and interpreted by

I have been acquainted with Goluboff since October of last year and I have met him several times at No. 9 Dent Road. Each time I met Goluboff he stated he was desirous of leaving Shanghai for Kamchtka to start his own business but he has been unable to do this because he felt himself guilty of acts against the Soviet Government. I showed him a method by which he could obtain forgiveness from the Bolsheviks, namely: to seize the steamer "Ohotsk" to which proposal Goluboff agreed. Soon afterwards he went to the Soviet Consulate - about the end of February. I don't remember the exact date. On returning from the Soviet Consulate Goluboff stated that the Soviet Consulate was prepared to assist in any way the seizure of the "Ohotsk" by furnishing us with arms, flag and money. I have been in the Soviet Consulate together with Goluboff on four occasions. My first visit was on the 3rd of February. We then conversed with one of the Consulate staff whose name and duties are unknown to me regarding the seizure. After receiving the consent of the Soviet Consulate, we decided to discuss in detail a plan of action. Averyanoff, Goluboff, Bielkoff and I were present at this discussion and we worked out a plan to establish connections with the crew of the steamer, namely : 1) First of all we were to find out which of the crew were in sympathy with the scheme and then arrange connections with the Soviet Consulate. At this discussion Averyanoff stated that he already had some adherents to the scheme on board, who agreed to offer assistance. For my part, I only gave my assent to the plan of action. When we were at the Soviet Consulate on the two or three occasions we discussed

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____

native of _____ taken by me _____

at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

details of the scheme to seize the "Ohotsk" with Mr. Babitski, one of the staff of the Soviet Consulate, but the date was not fixed for the seizure of the ship. Babitski informed us that the Soviet Consulate would provide us with arms and money for the purpose of seizing the steamer. On March 11 when I was at the Soviet Consulate together with Goluboff we received verbal instructions and their permission to conduct the seizure of the "Ohotsk" on March 13. Babitski stated then that at 9 a.m. on March 13 he would deliver the arms and flag. On the same day, i.e. March 11, we met at the dining room at Dent Road when we decided upon the plan of action, namely:

1. Sleeping powders were to be procured;
2. Powders to be sent to our adherents on board in order that they should mix them with the food of our opponents;
3. In the meantime we were to remain on shore opposite the steamer and wait for the signal (lowering of the national flag on board) and then we were all to immediately make for the steamer, board her, raise the Soviet naval flag, sign a declaration, dispatch it to the Soviet Consulate by a special delegation and subsequently surrender the ship to the Soviet Consulate.

On March 11, Goluboff together with Doctor Lyanskoransky entered a drug store and purchased sleeping powders which Goluboff showed to me on the same day in the aforesaid dining room. This powder was to be sent on board the "Ohotsk" the same day by Averyanoff. When together in the dining room on March 12, I learned that no connections had been established with the crew of the steamer for Averyanoff stated that there were no Tartar

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of .....

native of ..... taken by me .....

at ..... on the ..... and interpreted by .....

adherents on board so consequently I decided and offered to continue working with the Soviet Consulate and explained to these latter that the seizure of the steamer "Ohotsk" could not be carried out on March 13, but only sometime later.

(Signed) Khlebin.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Vladimir Mironovitch Ujeika, Seaman.
native of ..... taken by me .....
at ..... on the ..... and interpreted by .....

44 years of age; born in Kishiniev; married; of Orthodox religion; formerly a Russian citizen.

On December 9, 1925, I arrived from Harbin in search of work. On January 4, 1926 I moved into apartments at No. 1465 Yangtszepoo Road where I made the acquaintance of a Mr. Berg. Five or six days ago it was hinted in my presence that there was a possibility of seizing the steamer "Ohotsk" and it was mentioned that Berg would take me along with him on the steamer in the capacity of captain.

Berg, in answering my question as to how this could be accomplished, stated that they were going to arrange a supper on board the "Ohotsk" and put some sleeping powders in the food. On March 12 at 11 a.m. Berg brought along Bielkoff to whom he introduced me. We then went to a dining room on Dent Road where we talked about other affairs over a bottle of vodka. About 1 p.m. some other persons came into the restaurant. I was introduced to them and I remember both Gluboff and Khlebin. On March 13 about 2 p.m. I met Goluboff on Dent Road. He invited me to take lunch with him but our conversation resulted in nothing as there was another ~~dinner~~ diner present so Goluboff soon left the premises.

I have nothing more to state on this affair.

(Signed) Ujeika

Copy to Mr. Swann
JR

Form 63.
K 2000-6-25

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Georgi Semenovitch Lobkovski,
native of ____ taken by me ____
at ____ on the ____ and interpreted by ____

18 years of age; Russian; born in the Government of Kamenets Podolsk; resident at 21 Dent Road; Arrived in Shanghai in 1921 on Admiral Stark's fleet.

Occupation : Was engaged in the Peugeat Garage. During the strike worked on the steamer "Newchwang" (China Navigation Co) and then on the s.s. "Ahwang" (Asiatic Petroleum Co.).

Lately was engaged in the Union of Painters.

Participation in the Conspiracy.

On March 10 one of my acquaintances Bielkoff informed me that he had been requested to participate in an armed seizure of the military transport "Chotsk" and inasmuch as he was anxious to turn the scheme to the benefit of General Gleboff, he requested me to become acquaint with the negotiations in order to communicate to General Gleboff at the critical moment all the details of the crime that was being prepared. I did not take any part in the conspiracy. I heard that the Soviet Consulate was subsidizing the undertaking with money and arms. I was not aware of the fact that arms had been received.

(Signed) Lapkovsky.

Copy to Mr Lowman
JR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Boris Iosipovitch Khrulinsky.
native of ..... taken by me .....
at ..... on the ..... and interpreted by .....

27 years of age; Russian; born in the town Mogiliev; resident at 21 Dent Road; Arrived in Shanghai in September 1923 from the town of Uroomchi, Mongolia (China).

Occupation : I worked at the Peugeat Garage and Lyslov Vulcanizing Co. During the strike last Summer I was engaged on board the "Empress of Canada". Afterwards I worked at the Oriental Cotton Mill and recently worked in the Union of Painters at 110 Avenue Road.

Participation in the Conspiracy.

I heard of the proposed seizure of the transport "Ohotsk" from Goluboff on March 10. I was offered to take part in the seizure of the steamer and was to receive amnesty from the Soviet Government as recompense together with part of the sum of money allotted by the Soviet Consulate for this purpose namely $15,000.00. I did not take any direct part in the affair. On March 10 I went together with Goluboff to see the "Ohotsk" and Goluboff informed me to-day that he had received the arms from the Soviet Consulate, but I did not see any arms.

(Signed) Khrulinsky.

Translation made by Tem. Cons. Cook of Document found at No. 15 Dent Road, on March 13, 1926.

To the Ambassador of U.S.S.R.

Citizen L.M. Karahan.

Citizen Ambassador !

We, signatories of the present statement, soldiers defending the military transport "Ohotsk" and their adherents at Shanghai, consider it the duty of our conscience to declare to you, Citizen Ambassador, the following :-

The civil war, in which we participated, being drawn into it, deceived, or led astray by our own fault, threw us out of the territory of our national land. Years spent far away from our home have forced us to conclude that we did wrong. Since then we have had the opportunity to deeply consider all that has taken place during these years of bloody struggle. We have been able to closely examine into the circumstances as to who led us, who guided us and we have arrived at a true and unmistakable opinion not only of their actions but also of their motives. Only one thing can now be clear and incontestible to those people who do not exclusively seek desires for personal gain and who still retain even a drop of love for their native land, namely, that only he fought against the Russian people who again wishes to drive them into slavery under a Czar and landlords and again bring them back into darkness and poverty to become the plaything of the rich.

We realised that we have acted criminally against our native land. We are convinced that all the aims of our leaders have been directed exclusively towards fresh acts of treason.

This conviction has set us on the right path and has led us to sincerely repent, which we herewith confess.

request forgiveness and declare that after arriving our homes we will be able to efface by our honest labour the evil committed by us against our native land.

Having fled from the wrath and revenge of the Russian people our leaders and guides seized a steamer together with military and other property belonging to the Russian people.

This property has been squandered in drink and food and the steamer has been plundered. It has provided our superiors with several years of joyful life, while we have led a half starved existence, under a prison rod regime in the expectation of fresh adventures. And now the fate of the last steamer, our "Ohotsk" - spared to Russia - has come. To permit it to be sold would mean to commit fresh treason, the "Ohotsk" belongs to the Russian people only, to the Soviet power and not to landlords and generals in concealment abroad.

We have been spurred exclusively by this conviction and not the [illegible]nuance of any other aims to prevent any further pillage and make an attempt to seize the "Ohotsk".

We have succeeded. The steamer is in our possession, we are prepared to defend it from all encroachments and we request the Representative of Soviet Russia to take it over from us for his disposal.

We express only the hope that our act will be valued as the first proof of the sincerity of our declaration and that we will be given the right to return to our native land on the "Ohotsk".

13th of March, 1926.

Military Transport "Ohotsk"